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For the Recorder.

"Men are naturally desirous of glory, and gaze after it; but they are naturally ignorant of the true nature and place of it."

If patriotism were the sustaining principle of action in the ancient renowned states, which long ago became extinct, it is natural to think that any nation of modern times will decline as speedily as they, which depends upon a principle no higher than theirs. If we should admit that no people can be great, and continue, without true patriotism; if we further allow that to possess it would be to have our national condition in a degree improved, it would remain for us still to ask, whether or not, the elevation of it alone would be sufficient? Would the stability it can give, be adequate and secure?

Looking at the beginnings of the older states of the world, we should say, that with unity of character and purpose, almost any people might become a great nation. But greatness once acquired, is with difficulty preserved. It is harder to preserve distinguished political elevation than to gain it. The single principle of patriotism may bear up a people struggling for due eminence, better than it can sustain the nation after their victories are gained. In no other circumstances of a country, is the trial of patriotism so great, as in the season of prosperity and triumph. It is common to speak of the period of our Revolution as "the time which tried men's souls," but it may be questioned whether it were peculiarly so. It is not natural that he should be thievish who has few allurements around him, nor for him to fall into any vice, who has much business pressing on his hands. So in the struggle for liberty, (be it said with reverence to the fathers of the republic,) there was too little to tempt, and too great a demand for activity and devotion, to have allowed of the advancement of selfishness very far. But victory once gained, and prosperity enjoyed, then leisure comes, and with it idleness, and the attainment of much wealth furnishes food for moral corruption. Hence arose the vigor of the ancient states, so long as they were rising and struggling, but when they became prosperously secure they were soon corrupted.

The very opportunity to gratify selfishness is an evil in a national view, for it stimulates and brings into action wrong feelings until they become dominant. The exercise of them, will then be attended by more or less of success, and that will confirm the habit of self-gratification, and then the people have lost their patriotism and greatness. Selfishness cannot be the governing principle in the hearts of the individuals composing a great nation. A money-coveting people can never be truly and permanently great. Their ruling passion is hostile in its effects, toward liberty, and national strength. If such a people sustain government and good order, it will be only because it is subservient to individual self-advancement; whereas a patriotic people regard their individual interests as subservient to the glory of the country. The idolatry of covetousness costs no free-will offering upon the altar of country; it pays what it is obliged to by taxes, and that is a blemished, cheapened gift—nothing from gratitude, nor from patriotic love.

The general, or predominant pursuit of pleasure, is likewise incompatible with national greatness. The laurels of fame appear as though withered, on the brow of the debauchee. The fall of Rome was nearly contemporary with her abandonment to luxury. The listlessness of the Greeks, which even the eloquence of the prince of orators could hardly arouse, and the sight of tyranny itself was insufficient to awaken to deeds of self-sacrifice, was bred by luxury and enervating pleasure. And thus we seem to have been instructed, that in states, as in the individuals who compose them, self-gratification, is nearly equivalent to self-destruction. These instances warn us, that to resist pleasure is to crown the life.

But we are in a position different, at least in one grand respect, from that of the ancient states. Our patriotism must be tried as theirs was, but is not an unshelted, unassisted virtue, as it was

anciently. Their love of country, distinguished by constancy and self-sacrifice, was yet as Noah's dove hovering above interminable waters, unable to descry a resting-place. Ours is as the same wanderer of wearied wing, having the ark in sight.

In order to an abiding national prosperity, there must be in the state, enduring patriotism. But this virtue is by no means indestructible, though upon it depends the happiness of the people. For the successions of ancient heroes have all terminated, one by one; first in one nation then in another; until each succession of patriots having ended, each several country fell into degeneracy. Must it be ever so? Must every nation degenerate in the course of time, and fall?

Anciently the true home of patriotism had not, as we believe, been provided. Now, we are persuaded, it is because the providence of God would not have virtue unprotected and destroyed, though much exposed; and because He would confirm the glory which virtue only can create, and would that national greatness should continue, not be ephemeral, that He has established a kingdom of grace among men,—the church of Christ. Would we now be recklessly self-confident? Would we resist the admonitions of experience, and incur ruin? We have only to determine nationally to separate patriotism from religion; to expose love of country, to the temptations which in the old time it was not able to buffet, and to refuse to this most needed virtue a house of protection.

Is not the repose of virtue always more dangerous than its exercise? If we would be great, we must consider ourselves, and exercise ourselves for a long time in struggles like that of the Revolution, which tried our fathers. Patriotism can be preserved only by struggling to live. The stern exercise of this virtue is necessary to its power. Hence the utility of Christianity for its preservation.

Christianity would highly exalt, and aims to lead men, in a manner, above themselves. They are not allowed hereby, to rest in the promotion of selfish ends of any kind. It would secure an enthusiastic unity; and conducts men by a principle as strong as life, and as ardent as enthusiasm to the height of virtue. The Christian, however perfected in character, is not allowed to consider that he has apprehended and gained all, but is to press forward toward the prize of his high calling of God. His vocation, therefore, (as the greater includes the less,) includes the character of the Patriot. There is something virtuous, holy, and attainable, ever before him; demanding strife and endeavor. A Christian nation therefore in the duties to which they are called, striving earnestly toward holiness and sincerity, and showing forth disinterestedness of character, is of necessity a patriotic people. Of right, their virtue is not only genuine and entire, but is also an exercised, a hardened virtue. A Christian is one prepared for patriotic struggle, because of a truth, his armor is kept bright; his virtue is exercised daily, by the faithful performance of duty toward God and his fellow-men. Therefore the church of Christ must be the citadel of a nation's strength. Should danger spring up suddenly in the hour of ease and prosperity, here will be found the seat of fixed, enduring love and self-devotion, of a larger compass and loftier aim, than even patriotism itself.

Finally, if the lover of his country would learn of the source of power, and of the true exaltation of a people, he has only to go to the sanctuary of God. What though he be depressed? And all history be fraught with gloominess to him, and the future be unknown? Yet this is the holy temple, where his anxieties may be soothed by responses, that utter sentiments of peace on earth; and here are the oracles of truth, first breathing forth glory to God in the highest! Here the pious patriot can be blessed of God, and in the security of his own virtue, the greatness of his country will be permanent. Herein, then, is provision that the succession of faithful and patriotic men should not terminate. Humanity is weak, but in the church of Christ there is strength granted; and though corruption should abound, here is a source and foun-

tain of pure virtue. The desire to be pure, secures cleansing, and the wish for divine strength endues us with power.

A Picture of Home Influence.

BY MRS. POLLEN.

The beauty and moral truth of the following picture of home influence, and woman's learning to the right will be acknowledged by all.

"Dear Edward," said his wife, "you have something on your mind; your brow looks troubled; what is it?"

"Only anxiety about business, Amy. How often have I wished that I had not been bred a merchant! But my mother said it was a favorite wish of my father that I should be an accomplished merchant."

"I have sometimes wished so, too," answered his wife; "and then again, I remembered that the very evils which belong to your profession may be turned into good. He that has it in his power to do wrong with impunity, though he gains by it, yet chooses the right, by which he loses, is the most eloquent preacher of righteousness."

"Very true, Amy; but sometimes this is indeed cutting off the right hand, and plucking out the right eye; and then thinking always about money and bargains has such a contracting influence upon one's mind!"

"But how often, Edward, have I heard you say that no man has such wide and various connexions with the human race, as a well educated, upright and active merchant. Every part of the world sends him its tribute of knowledge, as well as of riches. He sees men under all aspects; and while he may with a certain degree of security, indulge in dishonesty, and be the enemy of his fellow men, perhaps no man can be so true, and self-sacrificing, and efficient philanthropist, as a Christian merchant."

"It is not always so easy as you may imagine, for a merchant to act as remembering that he is under his great Taskmaster's eye."

"Not for all, or some men; but for you, Edward, the difficulty would be to act otherwise. When I think of your profession, it gives me pleasure to notice that merchants in general, as they acquire property more easily, are most disposed to spend it liberally."

"Yes," said Edward, as his eye kindled at the thought: "the greater proportion of our public benefactors have been merchants. Their money has given eyes to the blind and ears to the deaf, health to the sick and peace and comfort to the forsaken; it feeds and instructs the ignorant and poor; it sends the glad tidings of salvation to the unbeliever and penitent; it takes little children in its arms and blesses them. But all this glorious power supposes wealth, Amy."

"And you, dear Edward, are rich enough to enjoy this highest of all privileges, the dispensing of good to others. You have cause only for thankfulness. But the poor, unsuccessful merchant, who has not the means of educating his children, whose spirits are broken down by failures, and whose temper is soured by what he considers the injustice or dishonesty of others, perhaps even of his own friends, he is the man who, perhaps, may be excused for finding fault with his profession. My heart aches for him."

Edward started up, and walked hastily backward and forward through the room, as if he had been seized with some sudden and intolerable pain.

"What is the matter?" said his wife. "Are you ill?"

"Oh, nothing; nothing of consequence," said Edward. "I happened to think of something rather unpleasant then. It is late now, I believe, and my head aches."

"They retired for the night. The next day, Edward looked depressed and thoughtful, and as if he had passed a sleepless night. Amy was troubled by his silence. This was the first cloud that had rested on her husband's brow since they were married."

"He has," she said to herself, "he has always confided every thing to me. He will tell me what it is that hangs so heavily upon his spirits. He will never shut me out from his sorrows, any more than his joys."

She thought when he returned from the counting-house for the day, that he looked more free and happy, though he was still silent and thoughtful.

"Come and sit by me, Amy," said Edward to her when they were alone in the evening.

Amy sat down by her husband.

"Do you not enjoy, Amy, our handsome house, and pictures, and carriage, &c?"

"Surely, Edward; I take great pleasure in these things. But why do you ask?"

"And you love to have money enough to give to those who want it?"

"Why, what a question, Edward! You know I value this power more than I can tell."

"And can you voluntarily resign them?"

Edward! what makes you so enigmatical? Tell me what you mean."

"Suppose that all the money which enables us to indulge ourselves in these luxuries is not truly our own; what would you have me to do, Amy?"

"Is it you, Edward, that asks me whether I would be dishonest?"

"But suppose, according to the law of the land, and the customs of society, and the tacit consent of those most interested, this property was secured to you?"

"When I am satisfied," said Amy, "that I can plead the law of the land, the customs of society and the opinions of the world, before the judgment seat of God, as an excuse for violating that higher law, which he has written on my heart; when I have placed the opinion of the world in the scales against my own self-respect, and found it the weightiest, then, Edward, I might hesitate. But why ask me such questions? Why do you not speak plainly?"

"I will, Amy," answered her husband. "When I failed in business before our marriage, I made a settlement with my creditors, by which I paid them seventy-five cents on a dollar. They knew that I paid them all I had, and signed a release from all further claims. Of late, my mind has been troubled about those debts, for such I consider them. A few days since, one of my creditors brought his son to me, a fine fellow, and asked me to take him in my store. He mentioned, in the course of conversation, that he had intended to send his son to College, for the boy had a thirst for learning; that he was in fact fitted to enter; but that he found that he was too poor. 'If,' said the father, 'by denying myself every thing but the necessities of life, I could feed my boy's mind, I would thankfully do it; but I cannot honestly indulge myself even in this luxury.' I felt smitten to the heart. When I failed, I owed that man \$12,000. I paid him but nine. I now, of course, owe him three, and the interest upon it. That sum would enable him to give his son the advantages which he so much desires. I have been thinking over the whole subject, and studying it fairly. Dymond's Essay would satisfy me, if I were not convinced before of what is right."

"And you will of course do it, Edward, there can be no doubt?"

"I knew you would say so, Amy; but you must think over calmly. You know upon the subject of property, as well as of other things, we have no mine and thine; as we have one interest and duty, so we have equal rights. I cannot take this step, without your full approbation and consent."

"Is that all that has troubled you for these few days past?" said Amy, as she looked into her husband's face, with an expression of joyful relief.

"All," said Edward.

"And why not speak to me at first about it? Why not let me share every trouble as it rises?"

"O, Amy, I felt it only on your account. I hated to deprive you of all these luxuries. You know with what delight I see you doing good, real good, with money."

"Never again, Edward, do me the injustice to suppose that I prefer the lower virtue of charity to the higher one of justice."

From the Madisonian.

A PLAIN TALK ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

Noted down by Peter Ploughboy.

SEVENTH DAY.

Mr. Capias returns the Documents—His Opinion.

Capias. I have perused the documents you were good enough to lend me, Colonel, and now return them.

Col. R. You have found, I presume, that I have not misstated a single fact from them?

Capias. You have stated nothing but what is borne out by their testimony.

No honest minded man can read this document in relation to the defections of public officers, and not come to the conclusion, that the public robbery which is here disclosed, was winked at by the Secretary, or that he was wilfully blind to the peculations that were going on under his nose and before his eyes.

Col. R. Did you look at the Florida War transactions?

Capias. I did, and must say I don't know which looks most dark. Both indicate a degree of imbecility or corruption I never dreamed of.

The Standing Army of 200,000 Men.

Col. R. There is another very important subject to which I wish to draw your attention, Mr. Capias; I mean the plan proposed by the Secretary of War and recommended by the President, of so organizing the militia of the United States as to have a Standing Army of 200,000 men at all times under the command of the President. Have you examined this stupendous scheme?

Capias. I must confess I have not, though I have heard much of it.

Col. R. If you have a mind, we will do it now.

Capias. But you do not consider this plan of Mr. Poinsett as that of Mr. Van Buren, do you?

Col. R. Certainly. Mr. Van Buren recommended it in his last annual message, and thus made it his own. Besides, you know that while Jackson was President, our doctrine was that he was responsible for all the acts and measures of his Secretaries. That doctrine, you know, we advocated on several occasions; and especially in the case of the removal of Mr. Duane, and in justification of that act.

Capias. True, we did so; but let us look at this plan and see what it is like.

Col. R. It proposes to divide the United States into 8 Military Districts, and to organize the militia in each District, so as to have a body of 12,500 men in each District, in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve.

"This would give an armed militia force of 200,000 men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of their country, whenever called upon," and

"That every man on the militia roll above the age of 21 and under 45, shall provide himself, at his own expense, with a good musket, bore of capacity to receive a lead ball of 18 in the pound; a sufficient bayonet and belt; two spare flints; a knapsack; cartridge box to contain at least 21 cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, and each cartridge to contain a ball and three buck shot, and a sufficient quantity of powder; or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn or flask, with sufficient powder and ball for 24 charges, and two spare flints; and that he shall appear so armed, accoutred and provided, when called out for exercise or into service."

Recollect that all this is to be provided by every man on the militia roll, at his own expense.

Capias. That would be an intolerable burden, and one which a large portion of those who would do militia duty, could not bear. Many of them have not the means to purchase these arms and accoutrements, which would cost each man from twenty to forty dollars, without distressing their families.

Col. R. The 10th section of the plan proposes:

"That within—months after the adoption and establishment of this system, there shall be taken from the mass of the militia, in each State, Territory and District of the United States, by draft or by voluntary service, such number, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-seven years, so that the whole may not exceed 100,000 men, and in the following proportions for each State, Territory, and District, respectively, to wit: Maine 4,400 men, New Hampshire 2,400, Vermont 2,400, Massachusetts 6,000, Connecticut 2,800, Rhode Island 800, New York 18,000, New Jersey 2,800, Pennsylvania 10,400, Delaware 800, Maryland 3,200, Virginia 6,000, District of Columbia 400, North Carolina 4,400, South Carolina 2,400, Georgia 2,800, Florida 400, Alabama 2,000, Mississippi 800, Louisiana 1,600, Tennessee 4,400, Arkansas 400, Missouri 1,200, Iowa 400, Kentucky 4,400, Illinois 1,200, Indiana 2,800, Ohio 8,000, Michigan 800, and Wisconsin 400 men. This force to constitute the second class, and be denominated the active or moveable force."

Here is to be an "active or moveable" force of 100,000 men, an army sufficient at any time, in the hands of an ambitious, popular, and skillful General, to overturn the liberties of our country and establish a monarchy or despotism upon their ruins. Remember, too, that this army of 100,000 men is to be under the command of the President, and subject to such regulations as he may think proper to adopt.

Capias. This is truly a fearful power to entrust any man with in a Republic. But where do you find it proposed to be given?

Col. R. In the 17th section, which is in the following words:

"That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and

assemble such numbers of the active force of militia at such places in their respective Districts, at such times, not exceeding twice nor—days in the year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline and improvement, in military knowledge!"

Here, you will observe, the power is proposed to be given to the President to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force, namely, one hundred thousand men, at such places and at such times as he may deem necessary; and that this immense force is to be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt. And in another section, the 28th, it is provided that officers and privates shall be liable to be tried by courts martial!

What more, sir, is necessary to establish a standing army in a Republic and in time of peace?

Capias. Indeed, I cannot see that any thing more would be wanting.

The Danger of this Scheme.

Col. R. Now suppose it should so happen that we should have a Caesar, a Cromwell, or a Napoleon, for President; and suppose that a question should arise between the national government and one of the state governments, similar to that which arose a few years ago between the United States and the state of South Carolina, (and it would be very easy for an ambitious President to get up such a quarrel at any time,) would not the occasion be seized upon to call out the whole of this 200,000 army, and would not this warrior President place himself at its head and endeavor to win the confidence and affection of the soldiers, and attach them to himself, as Caesar, Cromwell and Napoleon did, for the purpose of usurping the sovereignty and establishing a throne?

Capias. I would not trust him. None but a Washington could resist the temptation placed before him.

Its unconstitutionality.

Col. R. But let us examine the constitutionality of this plan.

Every mindful of our liberties, the framers of the Constitution were cautious of putting power into the hands of the President; and they therefore only authorized him to call out the militia "to execute the laws, to suppress insurrections, and to repel invasions," &c., and not, as is here provided, "at such times, and at such places, as he may think proper."

This provision of the plan is unconstitutional. The plan provides that the militia shall be trained by the authority of the General Government, and by officers acting under the command of the President; and that they shall be subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the President; whereas the Constitution expressly reserves to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the training of the militia. These provisions are, therefore, unconstitutional. According to this plan the President is to command this army of 200,000 men, and every officer, non-commissioned officer, &c., who shall fail to obey him, is to be tried by a court-martial, and punished. Now the Constitution provides that the President shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, &c., only when called into actual service of the United States. The plan is, therefore, unconstitutional in this respect.

Capias. I do not think there can be any danger, Colonel, of this plan being adopted by Congress, for the more it is known the more obnoxious it must be to the people.

Col. R. At present it is obnoxious to the people; but not more so than the sub-Treasury scheme was when that was first proposed; and yet, by dint of perseverance, the force of party discipline, and the power of patronage, the President has at length succeeded in carrying that measure through Congress, and saddling it upon the people, against their often-expressed will. Let the present Administration be re-instated in power for another term of four years, (which is not at all likely to be the case,) and this grand scheme of raising a standing army of 200,000 men will be forced upon the people, and, by means of a pliant and obedient Congress, will become the law of the land—and then, with the command of such an army, and the entire possession of the public Treasury, which he has now got, the President would be clothed with all the power of the most absolute monarch of Europe, and the mere forms of a Republic which he might still permit us to enjoy, would be but a mockery of liberty!

Capias. Your language is strong, Col. Richland, but I must admit it is the language of truth. I confess, should this stupendous scheme be adopted and carried into effect, I should despair of perpetuating our liberties; indeed, its passage by Congress would be the death-knell of freedom in this land. We have, in our day, seen an army of "citizen-soldiers," headed by a professed friend of liberty, erect in Republican France an Imperial

Throne, upon which it placed its idolized "Republican General" and "Citizen Marshal," and we may see the same thing again.

Col. R. I am glad to hear you speak thus, for I am sure of your opposition to this measure of the present Administration at least.

Capt. Whatever other measures I may support, I shall, to the utmost of my ability, oppose this, as I consider it nothing less than clothing the President with absolute power. We might as well vote him the crown and scepter at once, tender him the oath of allegiance, and bend the knee like faithful and loyal subjects. I never before examined this scheme, but since I have, I am astonished.

Letter of Judge Burnet, OF OHIO.

Cincinnati, Aug. 24, 1840.

Dear Sir: I have had the pleasure of receiving your letter of the 10th inst. requesting me to attend a Convention of the friends of Gen. Harrison, in Eastern Pennsylvania, to be held in the city of Lancaster on the 18th of September next. I can assure you, with great simplicity, that there is nothing connected with the affairs of life in which I take greater interest, than in the object to be advanced by the Convention, which you invite me to attend. Were it in my power to comply with your request, I should do so with the greatest alacrity, because I am confident that the preservation of the liberties of the nation depends on the success of the cause, for the advancement of which your convention has been called.

Those of our citizens who know from memory, as I do, or who have otherwise learnt, the deplorable condition of this country at the close of the revolutionary war, and the relief afforded by the adoption and faithful administration of the constitution of 1788, under the auspices of Washington, will know how to appreciate the value of the instrument, and the importance of preserving it in its original purity. The revolutionary war had left the American people in poverty and distress—without money—without commerce—without manufactures—without credit, and without national character. Under the wise and well arranged system devised by Washington, and faithfully pursued by all his successors, till 1820, the American people rose from poverty and distress to ease and affluence, and from the reproachful scoffs of Europe to the level of the most honored and respected nations on the globe. That policy was faithfully pursued by every President, from Washington to the younger Adams inclusive, and had it been persisted in till the present day, imagination can scarcely conceive the health of prosperity to which the American people could, ere this time, have attained.

It may safely be affirmed, that the world has never witnessed such an instance of rapid elevation as our nation presented in 1820. In the short period of forty years, we had risen from poverty to overflowing abundance, and from foreign derision to the summit of national renown. Our flag was seen on every ocean and sea—it passed without insult or molestation, and brought back to our shores the wealth of all portions of the globe—and it will be remembered the fruits of that wise system of policy were enjoyed by all classes of the community. The most humble day-laborer participated in the profits, and in the glory, which the wise measures of the government procured for the nation. A field was opened for the industrious and enterprising citizen, though humble and obscure, to use to wealth and distinction. Credit, the poor man's capital, could be readily obtained, and it rarely happened that talent, though uncultivated, if connected with industry and honesty, failed to obtain patronage.

This, sir, was the condition of the American people in 1820. After that period, the system previously pursued was abandoned, and a succession of untried experiments was resorted to, commencing under the administration of Gen. Jackson. It was, undoubtedly, the design of that distinguished man, when he went into office, to administer the government on the principles he had previously avowed, which were approved by the great mass of the people, and he would have done so, if he had fallen into honest hands; but unfortunately, the chief now at the head of the nation gained his entire confidence, and became his principal adviser, and had a controlling agency in bringing about the course of experiments which has proved so destructive to the prosperity and happiness of the nation.

When Mr. Van Buren succeeded to the Presidency, he promised to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. As far as those steps were the impress of error, he did follow them; but he abandoned all the sound principles which his predecessor had advanced in his letter to the legislature of Tennessee, and in his inaugural address to Congress; and resorted to a succession of arbitrary measures at war with those principles and with the practice of all the chief magistrates who had preceded him. It was left for the lawyer of Kinderhook to discover that Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and the elder and younger Adams, were ignorant of the principles of the constitution, and had administered it during a period of forty years, in violation of its plain import. For one, I shall not attempt to disturb the complacency which may have been produced in his mind by such unparalleled vanity. On this extraordinary discovery, he justifies his own course, and vindicates the arbitrary measures he is pursuing. And what has been their result? How rapidly has the nation fallen from the pinnacle of prosper-

ity and happiness, enjoyed in 1820, to the valley of distress and despondency? While the system, matured by the father of the country, was adhered to, the nation rose to wealth, happiness and character, with unexampled rapidity; but when that system was abandoned, and Mr. Van Buren came into power, the prosperity of the country was suddenly checked as if nipped by the frost of death; and from that day, we have been sinking with a velocity as unexampled as that which had marked the progress of our elevation.

It is evident that effects cannot be produced without adequate causes. When we see a nation, under the operation of a well-defined course of policy, steadily and rapidly rising, without a check, through a period of forty years, he cannot but ascribe the prosperity of that nation to the plan on which its government has been administered; and when we see that plan abandoned for new, untried expedients, and discover that the prosperity of the country is suddenly checked and destroyed, who can hesitate to trace the effect to its producing cause? As certainly as the prosperity of the U. States, from 1780 to 1820, was the result of a wise administration of its government, so certainly is the distress and embarrassment which now overshadows the land, the legitimate result of the new policy and arbitrary measures introduced by Mr. Van Buren. No intelligent man can doubt it—no candid man will deny it, and no patriot will hesitate a moment, to put forth all the energy which God and nature have given him to terminate a policy, by which such results have been produced. It is time to abandon the new destructive measures, borrowed from the despots of Europe, before they shall have consummated their mischief, and to place the administration of the government in the hands of wise and virtuous men, who will take counsel from experience—forsake the footsteps of folly and ignorance and return to the plain, republican paths of the illustrious men, under whose guidance we were happy and prosperous. Such men are to be found in this country. We see them in the nominees of the Harrisburg Convention.

It has been my lot to be personally and intimately acquainted with those distinguished gentlemen for a number of years. They are both intelligent, experienced statesmen—they are pure, consistent, Jeffersonian republicans.

With the illustrious farmer of North Bend, my acquaintance has been the most intimate, and of greatest duration. It commenced in 1796, when he was a Captain in the army of Gen. Wayne, and commander of Fort Washington. From that time to the present day, I have been familiar with his course of life, both private and public. Laborious industry and unyielding integrity have been prominent traits in his character, nor has he been distinguished by these more than by sobriety and benevolence.

Kindness and unassuming simplicity of manners have marked his intercourse with men of all grades of society. No honest man, whether high or low, rich or poor, has been slighted by him. The traveller has always found a resting place in his humble, but hospitable and well supplied mansion, and never did the owner of that mansion utter a greater truth, than when he told the brave men who had returned with him from the victorious field of Tippecanoe, that "they never should find his door shut, and the string of the latch pulled in." With him the accumulation of wealth has not been a leading object. He never was ambitious of aping the folly of those who indulge in extravagant, splendid equipage. He never believed that such displays increase the dignity, or add to the happiness of life. The cultivation of the soil has been his favorite pursuit, and American farmers have been the companions of a large portion of his time. Pleased with their simple mode of living, as well as with their occupation, he adopted it in early life, and has found it to be entirely congenial with his feelings; while it has enabled him to indulge his natural taste for reading and study, and to gratify his thirst for the acquisition of knowledge. He has always estimated character above price—his integrity never yielded to the temptation of avarice, and though the nature of the duties he has performed gave opportunity to abstract thousands from the public money intrusted to his care, yet he faithfully accounts for every cent, and retired from office without an increase of property. Now, as then, he is doomed to a course of incessant industry and frugality, because his daily expenditures are to be met by the avails of his daily labor. His plain, republican habits are the results of principles born with him, or imbibed in early life—they are not forced, or unnatural—they are possessed of the most splendid fortune, his taste would lead him to a plain, unostentatious style of living.

As to the political lessons he received in early life, it is enough to say that he was brought up from infancy, in the school of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry—and his own venerated father, to whose name and memory the declaration of Independence will give immortality. Such are the principles and habits, and such were the associates of Harrison.

Modern demagogues have questioned the politics of his youthful days. Some who have been deceived by falsehood, but more who are influenced by malice, have placed the black cockade in his hat! Every man familiar with the history of this country knows that since 1776, the cockade has been a part of the established uniform of the American army, and that all military officers are required to wear it. While Harrison was in service, it was his duty to wear it as part of his

uniform, as Washington had done before—and it was, no doubt, on his hat when he was an aid-de-camp to General Wayne in the decisive battle of the Maumee, which, in fact, terminated the revolutionary war. The same cockade adorned his hat when it was pierced by a rifle ball, in the battle of Tippecanoe, and when he conquered the enemies of his country at Mississinewa, Fort Meigs, and the Thames. It was then the badge of military profession, not of his politics; let me assure you, sir, that the man who ascribes to him the black cockade as a political badge, slanders him most vilely. When that signal distinguished the parties of the day, I was in habits of intimacy with him—I saw him almost every day, and affirm before high Heaven, that he was an open, decided supporter of Mr. Jefferson, against the elder Adams. Had it been otherwise, he would not have been supported in the territorial Legislature of 1790 as the Democratic candidate for Congress against Arthur St. Clair, jr., who was the Federal candidate, and received every Federal vote in both houses. Having been myself a member of that legislature, I cannot be deceived; and Heaven knows that I have no desire to deceive others. But this fact does not rest on my declaration alone. Judge Sibley, of Detroit, and General Darling of West Union, who, with myself, are the only survivors of that body, have made the same declaration. They affirm that Harrison was recognized, by both parties, as a Jeffersonian republican, and that his election, as such, was hailed as a Democratic triumph throughout the territory.

The character and life of the venerable patriot whom you support for the Presidency, has been scrutinized, by searching legislative journals, and periodical publications; and it is a remarkable fact, that his enemies have not been able to find proof to sustain one of the thousand calumnies they have propagated against him; on the contrary, these researches have established the purity of his principles and practice in public life, and the talent and fidelity which have marked. What a contrast do these investigations exhibit between him, and the idol of the office-holders? They show, that when Harrison was defending the pioneers of the west at the rapids of the Maumee, and exposing his health and life in the swamps of that severe region, Van Buren had not been heard of beyond the precincts of Kinderhook—that when he was defeating the Indians and British at Tippecanoe, Mississinewa, Fort Meigs, and the Thames, in the last war, Van Buren was opposing Mr. Madison, and devising means to supersede him by the election of De Witt Clinton, the acknowledged Federal candidate.

Mr. Madison, who knew Gen. Harrison thoroughly, declared in one of his communications to Congress, that he had rendered his country more service and received less compensation for it than any other individual then living. But, sir, it is unnecessary to proceed further, and it is certainly time to relieve your patience, which has been already too much trespassed upon. I am, dear sir,

Very respectfully, your friend,
J. BURNET.

A Leaf from History.

The Democrats of 1812—their opinion of General Harrison.

From the New York Democratic Press.
The Evening Post—as well as the other coterr papers—has been laboring hard to prove that the brilliant victories achieved by Gen. Harrison on the Western frontier during the late war were of little or no importance to the country; and that his fellow-citizens at that time regarded his services in an indifferent, if not contemptible light, and put a low premium on his abilities or experience as a soldier. Let us take a retrospective look, and impartially examine into the merits of these charges, which have been so often maliciously and falsely preferred. The page of history is, or should be, an impartial one; and from the chronicles of the day shall we bring a mass of evidence in support of the military and democratic pretensions of Gen. Harrison as should make the cheeks of the slanderers of the Old Hero tingle with shame at detected falsehood and villany.

We will commence our labors by giving the subjoined extract. It is taken from the New York Standard of Union of December 3, 1813, a semi-weekly newspaper, formerly published in this city, and edited by the late Tunis Wortman, as sound and as upright a Jeffersonian Democrat as ever lived. Mark well the high respect and confidence in which Gen. Harrison was held by the Democrats of 1813.

The greatest pleasure and the best reward which a virtuous patriot can receive is the gratitude and affection of a free and generous People. Such is the manner in which America rewards her heroes, not by the proud diadem of imperial purple, but by the testimony of veneration; the faithful tribute of the heart.

Gen. Harrison is deservedly considered the deliverer of the West. As a mark of the high estimation in which his public services were held, an elegant dinner was given on Wednesday, at Tammany Hall, under the direction of the Republican General Committee. The long tried and faithful patriot, Col. Henry Rutgers, presided. Gen. Smith, Col. Swartwout, Alderman Buckmaster, and Alderman Wendover, officiated as Vice Presidents.

Besides the illustrious guests in whose honor the entertainment was given, the company was favored with the presence of Gov. Tompkins, Major General Dear-

born and Hampton, Judge Livingston, and many distinguished officers of the Army and Navy. The guests were ushered into the dining room with the favorite national music of "Hail Columbia." Upon the company's assembling, an excellent and appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Van Pelt, and a similar ceremony repeated at the removal of the cloth.

The interior of the hall was adorned in the highest style of taste and brilliancy. Forty national flags and military standards graced the scene. Two elegant and descriptive transparencies, emblematical of the victories of Gen. Harrison and of Commodore Perry, and executed by the masterly pencil of Mr. Holland, afforded gratification to every beholder. We understand that the whole of the decorations were disposed agreeably to the taste of that liberal and patriotic artist. The dinner was excellent, and the table ornamented with elegant and suitable emblems in the richest style of fancy. Messrs. Martling and Cozzens are entitled to the highest praise for the prompt manner in which so excellent an entertainment was furnished.

The following are a portion of the regular and volunteer toasts:

The President of the United States—Honored in the attachment of the American people, and in the fears and hatred of their enemies. 3 cheers.

The memory of Washington, the Father of his Country—"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Thomas Jefferson—A name ever to be revered, whilst the Independence of his country is dear to its sons. 9 cheers.

The plaudits of a grateful people, the patriot hero's best reward. 9 cheers.

Music—Harrison's March.

Major General Harrison—The Deliverer of the Western Frontier. 17 cheers.

Major General Dearborn. 12 cheers.

Major General Hampton. 12 cheers.

Daniel D. Tompkins—Governor of the State of New York. 12 cheers.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MR. VAN BUREN.

J. D. Doty, esq. the delegate in Congress from the territory of Wisconsin, in an address to the people of the United States, brings against Mr. Van Buren a formidable array of charges, founded upon documentary evidence, which, the New York American remarks, would, in other times, have subjected the Chief Magistrate to impeachment. Among other things, he charges that a specific appropriation of \$34,000 made by Congress for the erection of light houses, has been withheld, and applied to the erection of the Sub Treasury building in Washington; that the President has appointed men to fill the offices of the territory of Wisconsin who are unqualified and incompetent, and has refused to remove them after their unfitness was proved; among these, the Surveyor General, who had been previously rejected by the people, and who the President knew did not possess a single qualification for the office; that this latter appointment was made after it was proved that the Surveyor General had been permitted by a Land Officer, who is now one of his subordinates, to purchase one of the oldest Lead Mines in the district, at \$1.25 the acre, and which he well knew the President had, by his proclamation, reserved from sale; that he has refused to remove the Chief Justice of the territory when he was well informed that he had been repeatedly so drunk, when out of Court, and also upon the Bench, that he was unable to hold the Court; and after it was proved that one of his Associate Judges had died in a fit of delirium tremens, and the other Associate Judge (the whole of the Judicial Power of the territory being lodged in the hands of these three men), had, from the period of his appointment, by absenting himself from the territory, failed to hold the terms of his Court regularly; that he had refused to remove the District Attorney, after it was proved that he had received, as fiscal agent of the territory, from the treasury of the United States, two drafts, which he exchanged for bank notes, which he invested in land, on speculation, for his own benefit, instead of paying the public creditors; and that he retains in office other individuals who are in the habit of availing themselves of the advantages of their official position to enrich themselves, their kindred and friends, at the expense of the Public Treasury, and to the injury of the honest purchaser of the public lands. These are grave charges, and they are in every case based upon public documents! We make no comment; for surely none is necessary.

Register.

Thomas Morris, a late Van Buren Senator from Ohio, and who is a zealous abolitionist, thus speaks of Gen. Harrison and Mr. Van Buren as connected with the subject of abolition. It will be observed that he says: "Gen. Harrison, I am well convinced, is in feeling and principle, a more devoted pro-slavery man, than Mr. Van Buren; who I believe is feelingly anti-slavery."

"It may be true that the Abolitionists were gratified with the selection of General Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency; if so, it was because Mr. Clay was rejected, not that the lot fell on General Harrison. I am well satisfied that neither of those gentlemen ought to be supported by Abolitionists. Mr. Clay's famous speech in Congress on the slave question, has left them without hope as to him. General Harrison, I am well convinced, is in feeling and principle, a more devoted pro-slavery man, than Mr. Van Buren, who, I believe, is feelingly anti-slavery. I venture these opinions now, without giving any reasons for

them, which I may however do at some future day."

What do our southern friends think of this? If Mr. Van Buren is in feeling an abolitionist ought the south to trust him?

Punishment of French Defaulters.—

Mons. Durand, collector of taxes of the 1st district of Paris, was lately tried before the Court of Assizes of the Seine, on the charge of having appropriated of the public money to his own use, or embezzled, 30,000 francs (six thousand dollars.) This officer is above sixty years of age, and had borne an excellent character. He appeared in Court with the decoration of the Legion of Honor, which, though it had been obtained by meritorious conduct, the Judge would not permit him to wear, being arraigned for crime. It appears that this embezzlement commenced in 1828, and had since been annually accumulating. The lawyers engaged themselves to the utmost, pro and con. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the offender was sentenced to "eight years hard labor in the galleys, exposition in the pillory, and a fine of four thousand francs, or an additional twelve months imprisonment if the fine was not paid." And the Judge added, "You have been wanting in honor; I therefore pronounce in the name the Legion of Honor, that you have ceased to be a member thereof." How differently are the shameful defaulters of this country treated? Register.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED!

That the terms "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" were not, as the false hearted vilifiers in the Van Buren ranks unblushingly assert, taken up by the Whigs to be used as catchwords; but were sincerely cast by our opponents, in the outset, upon the excellent Harrison, as a reproach, which they foolishly thought would ruin him with the people. Bear in mind, fellow-freemen, that soon after General Harrison was nominated by the Harrisburgh Convention, the Baltimore Republican, a Loco Foco print, published the following:

"Give him a barrel of hard cider, and settle a pension of two thousand a year upon him, and my word for it, he will sit the remainder of his days in his log cabin, by the side of a sea coal fire, and study moral philosophy."

The same number of the same paper that contained the above, also put forth the following—as if the idea was too good not to be repeated:

"A Proposition.—It was proposed some time since, that General Harrison should be presented with a barrel of Hard Cider, on condition of his retiring from the field as a candidate for the Presidency."

Very shortly after, the New York Evening Post, in ridicule of Gen. Harrison's medium circumstances as to property, insulted him and his friends in this way:

"Gen. Harrison's poverty has awakened the sympathy of the ladies of this district, and they are now at work getting up a subscription to supply the war worn hero with a suit of clothes. If you have any old shoes, old boots, old hats or old stockings, send them on, and they will be forwarded to the 'hero of North Bend.'"

Beautifully has the Evening Journal, in the paragraph below, turned the intended scandal into praise:

We thank the enemy for giving us the Log Cabin as a Whig emblem. It is a most fitting illustration of our principles. It carries the mind back to a period of republican simplicity when our rulers were faithful and honest. Fortunately our country is not so old in years, nor our people so enervated by luxury, as to forget their Log Cabin origin. We all know that patriotism resides among our yeomanry. The watch-fires of Liberty are guarded and fed by the dwellers in Log Cabins. We are proud, therefore, of the opportunity of supporting a Log Cabin candidate for President. We joyfully accept the Log Cabin as our coat of arms.

THE WHIGS OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The Columbia Southern Chronicle contains a long account of the proceedings of a meeting of the Whig party at Columbia, on the 2d ultimo. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Waddy Thompson, Mr. Lagare, and Mr. Preston. During the interval between the speeches, a sumptuous barbeque dinner was served up. The following letter was also read:

LETTER FROM MR. PETIGRU.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your kind invitation to a barbeque to be given to the Hon. Mr. Preston on the 2d September. Nothing could be more in accordance with my feelings than to unite in any tribute of respect to a public servant who has so well entitled himself to the gratitude of his country, by his fearless opposition to the corruptions of the present administration. Though circumstances will prevent me from partaking of the pleasing duty which you have imposed upon your selves of rendering honor to merit, my warmest wishes will second your generous efforts in the cause of justice and reform.

That cause is recommended to us

by every inducement except the prospect of success in our own State. If we look to the condition of our country, the necessity of reform is every where seen. No trial could be more fatal to the accused than to judge of the measures of the Administration by their result. The results of those measures are only seen in the general distress, the feeble and protracted Florida war, and the lavish expenditure of public money. The principles of those who are at the head of affairs may be known by the systematic increase of Executive power, and the proposal for raising an army of 200,000 men. But I congratulate you on the prospect of our deliverance from such a calamity as the perpetuation of power in the hands of those by whom it is now abused. The subjection of our best interests to the caprice of power is indeed a miserable servitude, and a servitude in no degree rendered tolerable, because we suffer at the hands of those whom our present leaders have so often stigmatized as false and incapable. The judgment of the People of the Union in favor of the gallant Harrison will vindicate their character from the charge of levity; will prove that they are no longer the dupes of flattery nor the slaves of party prejudices, and restore to our beloved country the peace and happiness for the promotion of which you are so anxious.

With sentiments of the highest regard, I am, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen,

J. L. PETIGRU.

To James B. Wright, Esq. and others, Committee, &c. Columbia, S. C.

Major Eaton.—The ex-secretary of war, the ex-minister to Spain, and the warm personal friend of Gen. Jackson's, Major Eaton, has, we are pleased to learn, taken the stump against the Sub-Treasury scheme. He recently addressed a Harrison meeting in Unionville, Pa. and denounced, in the strongest terms, this odious and ruinous scheme of Mr. Van Buren, Benton, Kendall & Co. to reduce the wages of the mechanics and working-men of the United States. The Major, in the course of his remarks, stated that he had for some time past lived in the Sub-Treasury countries of monarchical Europe, and had closely observed the workings of the Sub Treasury humbug in all its ramifications—and was also an eye-witness of the distresses and miseries of the laboring classes there, consequent upon its introduction and perpetuation; and he prayed that this withering, blighting curse, might be removed from this doomed and devoted land. The testimony of the "favorite" of old Hickory against this darling plan of our Loco Foco President to oppress the working-men, made a deep impression on the minds of the assembly, who frequently interrupted him by the most heartfelt and enthusiastic applause.

N. Y. Democratic Press.

Van Buren Democracy.—The Electoral Ticket for De Witt Clinton, in 1812, was headed in Massachusetts by Harrison Gray Otis, an old Black Cord Federalist, and one of the prime movers of the Hartford Convention. In Connecticut, the Ticket was headed by Theodore Dwight, the Secretary of the Hartford Convention; for the man whom these men supported Mr. Van Buren voted, and yet Mr. Van Buren has always been a democrat, at least, so say his friends and present supporters. Pet. Intd.

The following letter appears in the National Intelligencer, and is, the Editors say, from a source to be relied on.

Vermont, September 8, 1840.

An attempt is made by the Boston Morning Post to give an impression that the great Whig victory in Vermont is a triumph of the Abolitionists. It is precisely the reverse. It is a most signal defeat of abolitionism. Paul Dillingham, the Loco-foco candidate for Governor, is an abolitionist. He lost votes by his supporters electing for him on that ground, Edward D. Barber, the loco-foco candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is the rankest abolitionist in Vermont. For some years past he has been the editor of a violent abolition newspaper, and is now, and for years has been, Secretary of the Vermont Anti-slavery Society.

Harrison Melodies.—"If any be merry, let him sing." Is an ancient injunction; and if the propensity for music be any sign of good humor, then are the Whigs of the United States, at this auspicious moment, and in view of the splendid prospect before them, the most happy-hearted beings in the Universe. For the Press, in every section of our land, smiles and sparkles with the rich humorous effusions of Whig Songsters and ballad-writers of all grades, from the polished Poet of the classic retreat, to the humble, but equally patriotic and ardent lyrist of the far-off prairie and forest. No doubt, there was truth in the anecdote told by the New Orleans Picayune, respecting a backwoodsman just landed from "up yonder." An acquaintance inquired about all the folks at home. "All Harrison men," was the reply. "Well, are you one?" "Ta be sure." "Then sing us a song." Rat. Register.

A gift long waited for is sold, not given.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The Elders and Brethren that compose the Beulah Association, to the Churches which they represent, send Christian salutation.

MY DEAR BRETHREN:

We propose to address to you a few considerations, upon a subject which, though at first view it may seem not to be so intimately connected with your spiritual enjoyment, is, nevertheless, of deep and abiding consequence to the well-being of the Baptist Church, and to the cause of Christ. We allude to the obligation which rests upon us to sustain, not only by our prayers but by our substance, the various Christian enterprises which characterize the age in which we live. By advertising to the proceedings of this our Association, from its foundation to the present time, evidences are not wanting to show our devotion in this behalf, so far, at least, as declarations are concerned. But where are to be found the more substantial proofs of our seriousness in this regard? Have we enlarged the sphere of our action in behalf of Missions, of Ministerial support, and Education, of Sunday Schools, of Bible Societies, and of such other objects as mark the advancement of Christian philanthropy? We fear that, upon examination, the proofs are to be found against us; that with all our high professions, we have barely remained stationary.

Brethren, let us inquire how this thing is. Are the delegates whom you have, from year to year, sent up to this Association, a fair index of the feelings and views of the churches from whence they came, or have they misrepresented you? Are you characterized by that expansion of soul, and holy zeal, which leads the Christian on, and fixes him to the path of duty? Or are you resting upon your ears, and "waiting God's time" for the propulsion of your little bark?

We would fondly hope, dear brethren, that the voice spoken by your representatives has done you no injustice; that your opinions and feelings have, by them, been truly indicated; and that you are determined, through the mercies of God, that your course shall be onward in the discharge of all your Christian duties.

But, my dear brethren, let us remember that there is a marked difference between assenting merely to the truth of a proposition, and the adoption of that truth, and the carrying its influences out in daily deportment and conversation. Let it not be forgotten, that the devils of old, heard, believed and trembled, but embraced not the truth.

It is in vain that we assent; it is in vain that we resolve and re-resolve, and make large professions of our interest and our determinations, unless we carry out our professions into action, and demonstrate our earnestness by the fulfillment of our desires.

In connection with this subject, we would remark, that there is an error which haunts the minds of some Christians when called on to perform those duties which require an appropriation of time or of money, which we beg leave to no-

tice; and that error consists in this: that when they make a donation to any of the general purposes of religion, they conclude that it amounts to an annihilation of just so much of their substance; and that to give to a faithful minister, or to a benevolent enterprise, a five or a ten dollar bill, is, to the giver, a clear loss, and so far as the donor's interests are concerned, is as substantially gone as though it were cast into the fire. They are, however, constrained to make the advancement, because it may, perchance, be of some service to the poor fellow; and, at all events, public opinion exacts this at our hands, and we must yield it. Now, dear brethren, we do most earnestly hope, that views like these have no abiding place with you; dispensing altogether with the pleasure arising from the performance of a high duty, they are degrading not only to the character of the Christian, but to any man making the first pretensions to civilization. What! shall we yield reluctantly and grudgingly to our Maker, a small portion of that of which he is the rightful owner? Do you forget that all that over which we are here permitted to exercise temporary dominion, legitimately belongs to the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and is by him intrusted to our care, to be used not solely for our own convenience and gratification, but to enlarge our capacity for usefulness, and to advance the grand cause of the kingdom of the Redeemer?

We hold that every Christian is as clearly and irrevocably bound to contribute to the great work of the diffusion of Christian intelligence and the sustentation of the gospel, as he is to discharge a legal obligation which he may have contracted with his fellow-man. The honorable and conscientious man, when called upon to discharge a legal liability, does not stop to inquire what measures of enforcement can be brought to bear against him, in event of his refusal, but simply, have I undertaken to perform it? So with the faithful Christian, when an object requiring his aid is presented; he does not permit himself to cast about for excuses, by which he may avoid the performance of his duty; but his simple inquiry is, does this thing really stand in need of my aid? and if it does, then there is no alternative, I must perform it, or I stand guilty and condemned before God.

Brethren, it is not until Christians shall have ceased to approach this subject with a spirit of neutrality, that we may expect to see the cause of Christianity eminently prospering. We must learn to repudiate the worn-out slang which has so often been addressed to our cupidity and our avarice, for the purpose of exciting our prejudices and blinding our moral sensibilities, that we may be kept willingly in ignorance of the true relations which subsist between us and the Majesty of Heaven.

We might profitably, perhaps, pursue this subject much further; but as brevity, in a communication like this, is ever important, and as we humbly hope that it is only necessary to excite in you a train of reflection upon this vastly important subject, to ensure the adoption of the true principle, by which your conduct in this regard should be regulated, we conclude by invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit to lead you in the way of all truth, and at last to conduct you to Heaven.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1840.

Samuel Wortham v. Thomas Burton.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he hath, wherefore a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Person Nichols, at February Term, 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.
Price adv. \$2 50. 37-3w

Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of CHESLEY P. GEORGE, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber at August Term, 1840, of Orange County Court, he hereby requires all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment to him without delay, and all having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be insisted on in bar of their recovery.

JOHN HAYES, Adm'r.
August 25. 36-3wp

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange County, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JANE ALLEN, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; he therefore requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be insisted on in bar of their recovery.

JOHN SCOTT, Ex'r.
August 26. 46-3w

Wool for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on terms suitable to the times two hundred pounds of prime WOOL; or upwards of 75 pounds of this year's Lambs, just taken off of his improved stock from Major Davis's importation, suitable for Batters, with second shearing for Hats or Mixing, and first and second qualities of long wool, spring shearing, suitable for Blankets or double worsted Cloth, &c. &c. No quality to exceed forty cents per pound.

MICHAEL HOLT.
July 29. 32-

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.
September 4. 86-

Shoes! Shoes!!

HAVE just received 400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted. 100 do. Men's do. do. 150 do. Misses' and Children's do. do.

Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.
October 29. 94-

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.
April 8. 16-

Job Printing.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED. That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take into consideration whether the office of County Trustee in this County shall be abolished.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.
August 25. 36-3m

Notice.

THE School Committees for the several districts of the county of Orange are notified, that upon giving satisfactory information to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents that they have erected School Houses, and have Schools in operation, they can apply to the Chairman for funds at any time after the 1st day of October next.

JOHN TROLINGER, Chm'n.
August 25. 36-3m

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of SAMUEL P. BLACKWOOD, deceased; he, therefore, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be insisted on in bar of their recovery.

JOHN BLACKWOOD, Adm'r.
September 15. 39-

Copartnership.

THE subscribers have purchased the entire stock of Goods which belonged to Paul, Mollan & Co., and will continue

The Importing and Wholesale Dry Good Business,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

PAUL, MILLWAINE & Co.

As the business will be conducted on the same principles which governed the former House, the new concern respectfully request a continuation of the very extensive support which that Firm experienced.

DARCY PAUL,
JAMES MILLWAINE,
MOSES PAUL.
Petersburg, Va., July 7. 33-5w

Attention!

To the commissioned non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, of the 48th Regiment of North Carolina Militia: YOU are commanded to attend at Davis Mebane's, on Tuesday the 27th of October, at 10 o'clock, equipped according to law for Drill Muster and Court Martial; and on Wednesday the 28th of October, you will attend with your respective companies, at 11 o'clock, equipped according to law, with four rounds of powder, for Review.

By order of the Major General.
THOS. JONES, Col. Comm.

P. S. The above appointments have been made in lieu of those for the 9th and 10th of October, which have been countermanded.

September 17. 39-

1500 lbs. of BACON.

For sale by

JAMES M. PALMER.
September 3. 37-3w

Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County, the subscribers qualified as executors of the last will and testament of the late JOSHUA JOHNSON, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; they, therefore, require all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all indebted to the same to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH HOSKINS, Ex'r.
CALVIN JOHNSON, Ex'r.
ANNA JOHNSON, Ex'r.
August 24. 36-3wp

Attention!

To the commissioned, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians, of the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia:

YOU are commanded to attend in the town of Hillsborough, on the 13th day of October next, at eleven o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and Court Martial; and on the 14th of October, you are ordered to attend with your respective companies, in Hillsborough, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped, with six rounds of powder for Regimental Muster and Review.

By order of the Major General of the 3d division of North Carolina militia.

W. H. WOODS, Col. Commanding.

N. B. Captains of Companies are ordered to make their returns on the day of drill and court martial.

September 17. 39-

To Bridge Builders.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the building of a Bridge across South Little River, will be let out to the lowest bidder on the premises, on Saturday the 10th day of October next. Specifications will be made known on application to the subscribers.

Harriett Parker,
Joseph Brown,
Charles Wilson,
Josiah Turner,
James Woods, } Commissioners

September 17. 39-

A Card.

To the Whigs of North Carolina: It is the wish of the Whigs in many parts of the state, that a Convention should be held in this place on the 5th of October next. Believing this suggestion to have met with general approbation, we hereby announce in behalf of the Whig party of North Carolina, that there will be a Whig State Convention held in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October next—the day on which was achieved the victory of the Thames, when the friends of 'Harrison and reform' throughout the state will be expected to be represented, either in person or by delegates. Whigs of North Carolina! Your country expects every man to do his duty!

CHARLES MANLY,
J. H. BRYAN,
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD,
THOMAS J. LEMAY,
JAMES IREDELL,
HENRY W. MILLER,
WESTON R. GILES,
HUGH McQUEEN,
W. H. BATTLE.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1840.

CALL AND SEE!

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Casimires, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co., it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. Jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 22. 18-

Notice.

THE Legatee of MARTHA RAY, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and receive their respective legacies, as the subscriber is prepared to settle with them, and will not be held responsible for interest after this date.

JAMES JACKSON, Jr. Ex'r.
August 15. 36-3w

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

A handsome assortment of GOODS,

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.
June 17. 36-

NEW GOODS.

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.

Do. do. Blue do.

Do. do. Invisible Green do.

Cassimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings,

Brown and Irish Linens,

Thread and Cotton Diapers,

Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins,

Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Col-lars,

French, English, and American Prints,

Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets,

Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats,

Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.

Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.

Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,

Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,

Coffee, Chocolate, Spermin and Tallow Candles,

Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,

Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. CALL AND SEE.

PARKER & NELSON.
May 13. 31-

Flour, Meal & Bacon.

For Sale, by

J. J. FREELAND.

May 26. 0-

For Sale.

LOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard, Herring,

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.

Cigars, Pipes, &c.

Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape,

Peach, Apple and Curr Juices, very good. &c.

A PARKS.
June 17. 6-

NEW WATCHES.

Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.

Ladies' ditto.

Silver Levers, English and French Watches.

Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.

Fine Gold Guard Chains.

Gold Seals and Keys.

Miniature Cases.

A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.

Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.

Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.

Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.

Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.

Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.

Shell and Tin Music Boxes.

Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.

Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.

Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.

Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93-

Notice.

WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93-

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestine. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the human breast.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scourvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.
May 20. 22-

For Sale.

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills, Beckwith's Anti-diabetic Pills.

Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.

R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c.

Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases, &c.

Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do.

Also other Medicines, &c.

A. PARKS.
June 17. 26-

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this State and Virginia by JERRY & RICHMOND, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS McGEHEE, Person county.
October 10. 29-

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,

" Holland Gin,

" Jamaica Rum,

Madeira,

Pow,

Malaga,

Muscet,

Claret,

London Brown Stout

Pale Ale,

Irish Whiskey,

Lemon Syrup,

Lime Juice,

Lump Sugar.